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The Largest House in the State.

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Telephone No. 505.

"Thoughts by the Sea," the painting now on exhibition at our store, is a large picture, (3 feet by 5 feet), of a young woman in reverie, standing, nearly the whole figure, with a glimpse of the sea beyond. It is by Mr. W. W. Churchill, jr., of New York.

THE H. LIEBER COMPANY,
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MAKE A GARDEN

Also get your fishing tackle in good order. Books relating to gardening, poultry culture, bee-keeping, fishing, boating, and out-door sports.

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THE BOWEN-MERRILL CO

9 & 11 West Washington street.

WORK ON THE MONUMENT.

Again Ready to Set Stone—Bronze Casting of the Crowning Figure—The Bond Question.

The monument commissioners were in session yesterday, talking over the prospects of pushing the work on the great structure. The advent of pleasant weather renews the hope that the shaft can be completed by July 1, as promised by the contractors. Superintendent McIntyre wrote the commission that since his last report two men had been engaged preparing rubble for the foundation of the terrace walls. The carving on the cornice of the shaft is complete, and three cars of rubble and one of rough stone have been received. The monument has been uncovered, the work carefully examined and the walls found in good condition. Everything is ready to begin setting stone, and the indications are that work on the walls will be resumed this week.

George T. Brewster, the Cleveland sculptor, who is making the crowning figure, is expected to-day, as the commissioners have telegraphed him to decide what shall be done about granting the American Bronze Company, of Chicago, the time it deems necessary to make the casting of the figure. That company will not take the contract unless it is given from six to eight months after receiving the model to make the casting. The figure, it declares, will be the largest in bronze in the world, and cannot be cast perfectly inside the time mentioned. The commissioners' contract with Mr. Brewster calls for the completion of the figure June 1 next, but it is likely to be much nearer June 1, 1892, than the time named, as the clay model will not be finished by June 1.

The commissioners are confident the shaft will be completed by July 1, as there is no reason for further delay, provided the weather is favorable. The bond question, while talked over, was not settled, the members feeling that there is no need for haste in that direction. The law will not go into effect before June, and there is plenty of time remaining between now and then to determine on what course it is best to pursue. To-day the Grand Army committee will meet with the commission.

Changes in the Internal-Revenue Law.
Some changes in the internal-revenue law made at the last session of Congress are of interest to certain classes of dealers here and elsewhere. From and after May 1 retail dealers in tobacco and cigars will not be required to pay for a government license, but will have to register with the collector of the district their name, place of residence and business the same as though the law had been in force before. Failure to register involves a penalty of \$50. The same rule applies to peddlers of tobacco. Under the old law the special tax year began May 1, while under the new law it will begin July 1. On the 1st of May all liquor-dealers will have to apply for special licenses for the month of May and June, taking out a new license for the year beginning July 1.

Building Permits.
Building permits were yesterday procured by S. W. Hawkey, cottage, Illinois, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, \$2,000; Lutheran St. Paul's Church, school-house, corner Spruce and Pleasant streets, \$1,500; Reuben Morris, store-room, Newman, between Seventh and Lincoln streets, \$1,000; George W. Knodel, cottage, Talbot street, between Exposition and Wealth streets, \$1,000; Frederick W. Beck, dwelling, South Meridian, near Palmer, \$2,000; Annie Dolan, cottage, Coburn, between McKorman street and Virginia street, \$1,200; A. G. Brown, cottage, Pleasant avenue, between Prospect avenue and Orange street, \$1,000.

New bat-tracks at Wm. L. Elder's.

GRAND ARMY IN INDIANA

Hoosiers Were the First to Give the Great Order a Permanent Existence.

Facts to Establish the Long-Disputed Claim of Priority in Organizing a Department Encampment—The Annual Gathering.

Maj. O. M. Wilson, formerly of Indianapolis, in a speech at Arkansas City, Kan., on Monday, created something of a sensation in G. A. R. circles with a presentation of Indiana's claims to priority in the organization of the Grand Army. At the national encampment at Milwaukee, two years ago, a committee was appointed to investigate that question, consisting of Past Commander-in-chief Louis Wagner, of Pennsylvania, Col. I. N. Walker, of Indiana, and members from Illinois and Wisconsin. Colonel Walker was unable to serve, and General Canham was appointed in his place. This committee is still engaged in collecting evidence, and will make a final report at the next national encampment at Detroit. Major Wilson's story was that, in the month of July, 1866, Gen. R. S. Foster, of this city, visited Springfield, Ill., on certain information he had received that Dr. B. F. Stephenson had a plan for an organization that was thought could be made effective in Indiana at that time. The doctor read to him portions of the scheme, some of which was in manuscript, and said he had trouble in getting the Illinois to take hold of it, and he would be glad to have Foster introduce it in Indiana. He administered the obligation of the ritual to Foster, and gave him a copy of the constitution and ritual, of which was in manuscript. These Foster took to Indiana, and he and Major Wilson fixed a time and place to meet a few chosen comrades in the city of Indianapolis. No commission was given Foster by anyone claiming to be an authority on the subject of the Grand Army. He was elected department commander of Indiana. There were ten men mustered in at that meeting—Gen. Dan Macanley, Col. William Morris, Col. Cyrus D. Dobbs, Capt. Eli Ritter, Capt. Charles W. Brown, Maj. J. N. Scott, Maj. O. M. Wilson and two others. Foster authorized Macanley to organize the soldiers of Indianapolis, and on Aug. 23, 1866, Post 1, District of Marion, Macanley, as commander, was expected to meet at Springfield to again confer with Dr. Stephenson as to the proposed organization. Dr. Stephenson, however, was expected to receive Governor Oglesby and Colonel Ingersoll, of Illinois. Two days previously Commander Foster had announced his staff in general order No. 1. Before this, however, Foster sent Major Wilson to Springfield to again confer with Dr. Stephenson as to the proposed organization. Dr. Stephenson, however, was expected to receive Governor Oglesby and Colonel Ingersoll, of Illinois. Two days previously Commander Foster had announced his staff in general order No. 1. Before this, however, Foster sent Major Wilson to Springfield to again confer with Dr. Stephenson as to the proposed organization.

Department of Indiana did not report to Stephenson or anybody else until after the national organization, in November, 1866. But the work of organizing posts was carried on actively, and when the Pittsburg convention of soldiers and sailors met in Pittsburg, in September, 1866, the Grand Army of the Republic in Indiana sent delegates as representatives of 30,000 members in that department. The Indiana Department established headquarters at the Monongahela House, in Pittsburg, and the first flag denoting G. A. R. headquarters, and the first G. A. R. badge worn by a G. A. R. man, distinguished those headquarters and Indiana soldiers at that convention. During all this time all correspondence seemed to indicate that Indiana was regarded as the oldest department organized by the G. A. R. in existence. The department officers of Indiana, in July, August and September, 1866, never heard of any other G. A. R. organization than the Indiana Department was represented in Pittsburg. Indiana headquarters, however, always recognized the head in Dr. Stephenson and the right in him to claim for his State the primacy of the order, and the propriety of his taking the initiative in calling a convention to establish a national organization was not questioned by Indiana. At the same time the first encampment was held in Indianapolis, because the Indiana Department was recognized as the first camp of the G. A. R. in existence. Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, 210.

A number of Grand Army men in a position to know the facts were seen by a Journal reporter, last evening, and questioned with the result of verifying nearly all the statements made by Dr. Stephenson. Stephenson conceived and wrote out the original of the order, and established a post at Decatur, which was not situated. In 1867 he wrote to Governor Morton, explaining to him the plan and asking him to start the organization in Indiana. At that time the Indiana Department was at great prominence in Indiana, and Governor Morton laid before him Stephenson's letter, and asked him to take hold of the matter. General Foster went to Decatur and saw Stephenson, bringing back with him the constitution, ritual and by-laws in manuscript, which were printed here by Dwyer & Bruns. The organization started here, as Major Wilson states, and flourished wonderfully. Foster was the first department commander, Kimball the second, and Wilson the third.

Along in 1868, when General Palmer, lately elected United States Senator, was running for Governor of Illinois, he succeeded in running the organization into politics and breaking it up in Illinois and in a few other States. He held out and maintained this a department organization. The political spirit spread to Indiana with such disastrous results that the order went out of existence in this State in 1869, as it did in several other States. In 1871 it was thoroughly reorganized, the ritual entirely changed, notices eliminated, and organization placed upon a basis of mutual aid and fellowship. It was never revived in Indiana, however, until 1873.

The Department Encampment.
The annual encampment of the Indiana Department, G. A. R., will take place, according to the calendar, at Tompkins Hall, and continue through Friday. Department Commander Stormont has arrived and many veterans are already here. The favorable rates given by the railroads are assisting to make the attendance upon the encampment very large, and it is expected that the number will be greater than ever before. Commander-in-chief Veasey will arrive to-morrow morning and stop at the Denison Hotel. General Veasey is a member of the Interstate-commerce Commission. A specially fine program has been arranged for the campers, which will take place at Tompkins Hall to-morrow evening. Governor Hovey will deliver the address of welcome, and responses will be made by Commander-in-chief Veasey, Ohio Department Commander Dowling, and the department commander of Illinois. The evening session will be held at Tompkins Hall, at 8 o'clock. The program of the Board of Trade, has requested the business men to decorate their stores to-morrow in honor of the encampment. This was done because, as he says, the occasion "will bring to the city many stout citizens of our State, and many workingmen, professional men and soldiers. It is proper that all such visitors should be made welcome."

Service-Pension Association.
The annual meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Alliance and Service-pension Association will be held this evening in the Criminal Court room.

Flags on the Pension Office.
An order has been issued from Washington under which from every pension office in the land will fly the American flag. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning Capt. Enaley raised the flag at the Indianapolis pension office and it remained flying until sundown. It is hereafter to be raised daily. The patriotic event was celebrated by the pension

office employees with a little spread and cigars and by decorating the rooms with the stars and stripes.

SCHOOL-FUND MORTGAGES.

Delinquent Lands Must Be Offered for Sale at the Time Fixed by Law for That Purpose.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction recently asked the Attorney-general whether a county auditor can offer for sale lands mortgaged to the school fund at the time they become delinquent, or must he wait until the 1st of January to advertise it, and then offer it for sale on the fourth Monday in March? In answer to this inquiry Attorney-general Smith yesterday rendered an opinion. "Section 4383, Revised Statutes, 1881," he said, "very plainly provides that on failure to pay any installment of interest when the same becomes due, the principal sum shall forthwith become due and payable, and the auditor may proceed to collect the same by suit on the note, or by sale of the mortgaged premises. The foregoing provision unequivocally fixes the time at which proceedings may be begun for the sale of the land, and the auditor is not required to wait in the commencement of proceedings, but it is his duty to proceed at once."

The latter part of the above section further provides that 'he shall, on the fourth Monday in March, annually, offer for sale the mortgaged lands on which payment of interest are due on the first day of January and unpaid on the day of sale.' This requirement is simply intended to make it obligatory on the auditor to advertise and offer for sale all mortgaged lands on which payments of interest or principal are due and unpaid on the first day of January, but it cannot be reasonably held that it was intended to compel that officer in cases where a delinquency occurred at a later date, to wait to wait perhaps for months before suit should be commenced. On failure to pay the auditor may proceed to collect. And, as to those mortgages which are delinquent on the 1st day of January, he shall on the fourth Monday in March offer the property for sale, and the effect of the language of this section can lead to but one conclusion, and that is that the auditor may proceed immediately upon a default in the payment of interest on the first day of January, to collect the entire mortgage due, but that he shall have no discretion in offering the property for sale on the fourth Monday in March all such lands in default on the 1st day of January."

AFFAIRS OF THE CITY.

What Must Be Done to Secure Contracts for Street Cleaning and Sweeping.

The Board of Public Works was given a couple of opinions by the city attorney yesterday. The first question asked was as to how the board must proceed in the matter of advertising for contracts for street sweeping and sprinkling. The city attorney replied that by the terms of the charter the procedure in this was the same as that in the appropriation of property and laying out streets. For this the charter provides that a declaratory resolution must be published once a week for two weeks and remonstrances heard after fourteen days from the adoption of the resolution have elapsed. Then the board may modify, rescind or confirm its resolution, regardless of how many property-owners remonstrate. In no case is its action upon sweeping or sprinkling referable to the Council. The charter also provides for contract-letting, the city attorney takes it that the same procedure is pursued in letting contracts for sweeping and sprinkling as for street improvements; that is, bids must be advertised for ten days. Thus it will be twenty-five days before the contracts for sweeping and sprinkling can be let, and it is doubtful if work can be let before the 1st of May. The second opinion was to the effect that the board has full power to fix rental rates for Tomlinson Hall and to reduce or remit them at its pleasure.

Irregularly Passed.

If any one should care to test the legality of the salary ordinance, which passed the Council on Monday night, it would be an easy matter to overthrow it. The ordinance never had a first reading, even by its title. Mr. Murphy introduced it a week ago, after a motion to adjourn had passed, by simply handing it up to the clerk, who put it in his box. Monday night it was called up as an ordinance on second reading and passed. As it finally went through it entirely overlooked the clerk of the Board of Public Works, who has as much to do as all the other clerks put together, leaving him at \$800 per year. This, however, will probably be remedied by a separate ordinance, raising his salary to \$1,000 per year. The ordinance also creates the office of Mayor's clerk at \$1,000 per year. One of the authors of the ordinance yesterday expressed strong doubts as to whether the Council has any authority to do this. "The Mayor's salary," it is said, "is at the very liberal sum of \$4,000 per year, with the privilege of an increase by the Council to \$5,000 per year. It was supposed that out of this he would be able to hire a clerk to attend to his correspondence."

More Viaducts Asked For.

Councilman Otto Stechhan yesterday filed with the Board of Public Works a copy of the resolution he introduced in Council requiring the Union Railway Company to construct at its own expense viaducts upon East, Alabama and Tennessee streets where those streets are occupied by the Union tracks. The resolution had been referred to the railroad committee of Council, and it is referred to the board of public works to enter into effect. Mr. Stechhan asked that the board give the matter attention at its earliest convenience.

Ordered to Be Examined.

The Board of Public Safety yesterday ordered ten Democratic and one Republican applicant for positions in the fire department to appear before a Special Jury for examination. The Democrats were John Brandes, Louis W. Moore, John Meadows, Andrew Schaub, Peter W. DeLaney, Walter J. J. O'Brien, James Healey, James R. Hight, George H. Neller, and the Republican, George M. Kimball.

Water Mains and Sewers.

The Board of Public Works has requested the Water Company to lay mains on Greer street, between McCarty and Buchanan. A petition for a sewer on Mississippi street, from Pratt to Seventh, was filed with the board yesterday. One for a sewer in the same street, from Pratt to Ohio, was received Monday.

Board of State Charities.

The Board of State Charities was in session yesterday, transacting routine business. The National Conference of Charities to be held here next month was the subject of some informal discussion. Every possible means will be taken to secure a large attendance of Indiana people interested in charity work at this coming conference. It was decided that if the Marion County Commissioners go to Boston to examine the jail there Secretary Johnson should accompany them.

Temporary Injunction Dissolved.

Judge Brown, of the Circuit Court, yesterday made an order in the case of Richard Johnson against Fremont Harris and others, dissolving the temporary injunction against the defendants. This is the case wherein the plaintiff sought to restrain the defendants (lessees of the Capital City Natural Gas Company) from removing the mains and other material from certain wells on plaintiff's land.

Had No License.

Deputy United States Marshal Moore arrested Arthur J. Kimbley at Friendswood, Morgan county, on a charge of selling oleomargarine without a license. He was brought here yesterday and given a hearing before Commissioner Van Buren, who held him in \$800 bail which he furnished, and he was released.

THE RATES FOR NATURAL GAS.

Of the Petition for Increasing Them the Trust Officials Claim to Know Nothing.

Large Amount of the Stock of That Company Has Passed from Original Owners—Its Certificates Held by a Few.

Naturally, the officers of the Trust and Indianapolis Gas Company do not know a thing about the origin of the petition for a raise of 50 per cent. in the ordinance rates for natural gas, and have had no idea of its existence until they saw something about it in the newspapers. "I don't know anything about the petition," said John P. Frenzel, a Journal reporter, yesterday, "and, of course, do not know what the directors of the Trust think about it, for the subject has never come before them. I have never seen one of the petitions, and know nothing about how they were started."

"Would the Trust oppose a raise in the ordinance rates?" was asked.

"I cannot speak for the directors; I am only one of them. As for myself, I see no reason for a change in the ordinance, and that covers rates as well as other points." The determination with which the Trust fought the Browder suit, based upon this ordinance, seemed to have slipped Mr. Frenzel's mind, and he said that the Trust would not oppose a raise in the ordinance rates.

"The matter has never been brought before the directors," said Judge Lamb, "and I don't think they know anything about it. The last day of January the ordinance was As to what position the directors would take upon the matter, of course I cannot say. I myself shall neither favor nor oppose it. I shall take no action whatever in the matter."

"Do you consider a raise in rates necessary?" was asked.

"I understand," replied Judge Lamb, "that the Indianapolis company will make no change in the ordinance rates, but will make new main from the fields while the present rates prevail and there are no better regulations to prevent the waste of gas. It is the duty of the company to do this. It is not the duty of the city to do so. We have no capital to put in a new main from the fields." Thus Judge Lamb courteously evaded the direct question and held to his position of neither favoring nor opposing the proposed raise.

"Of course," he replied to a further question, "the ordinance is not a law, and rates would not increase our expenses, and would be so much larger profit."

When the Trust was first organized and the ordinance was before the Council Judge Lamb, Colonel Lily, W. P. Fishback and other representatives of the Trust appeared at a hearing with the Council. The gas committee granted to the now defunct Capital City company. At this hearing Judge Lamb protested against changing the ordinance by the dotting of an 'i' or the crossing of a 't'. The Trust was not organized for profit, but to give the people cheap gas, and it was his position to propose to give it to them at cost. The rates fixed in the ordinance were plenty high enough, and it would not be long until the ordinance would be repealed.

It, of course, needs no argument to induce a man who has been unable to get the gas to sign one of the petitions. He has nothing to lose by it, and possibly something to gain. Just as surely, no argument could induce a man who gets gas from the Indianapolis company to sign one. It is expected, however, to get signatures among the Trust consumers, with the argument that the raise would bring their stock up to par, and that the Indianapolis company has much of this stock is held by consumers. The capital of the company at the last report, for November, amounted to \$269,615.25. Two brokers, Newton Todd and D. H. Wiley, have dealt extensively in the Trust securities. Mr. Wiley estimates that somewhere between \$100,000 and \$200,000 of this has passed out of the hands of consumers. Mr. Todd, thinks it is less than that. He says that the Indianapolis company has four out of five consumers who have disposed of their stock. The stock started at 75 cents, and has steadily depreciated, it is said, until now the brokers offer 30 cents for the new and 35 cents for the old. As the interest is never paid, it is a question as to what thing for those who hold a lot of it if the Trust should become a dividend-payer, though the appreciation on from one to another of the holders of the stock is a consumer who has kept his stock would be more than balanced by the increased size of his bill.

It will be news to most people that the debt certificates of the Trust now command from 90 cents to par, according to the issue. It is an object lesson in patriotism and common sense to the people who are forever sneering at the idea that this country needs a navy or seaboard fortifications. It is well for these individuals to understand that the millennium is a long way off yet, and that nations that do not possess the means of instantly defending themselves, if assailed, are likely to be treated with scant respect by those better provided with tools of warfare.

Good May Come Out of It.

The City Commissioner yesterday appointed Charles C. Weaver a justice of the peace in Franklin township, to succeed Robert Amos, who has moved out of the township. Solomon Hahn was appointed constable for Weaver, in place of Francis Fortues, resigned.

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of any sort accompanying the documents. The police have discovered evidence that implicates Horton, Bennett and Deringer with this robbery, but the return of the papers indicates that others still at large at least had some knowledge of it. Henry W. Coons, who was waylaid and robbed on North Mississippi street, has identified a key found in the possession of the Horton gang, which confirms the belief that it was they who made the assault on him.

AGONY OF THE PARTY IN POWER.

Factions in Council, the High-Toned Board of Public Works and a Lot of Other Things.

What, with the fighting in the Council and the soreness outside the Democrats are having a very merry time of it. Affairs in the Council have gotten into such shape that no Democrat can tell one minute what is going to turn up the next. It keeps them busy guessing which one or ones of their own number is going to turn in and help the Republicans defeat whatever is on the programme, or carry through some measure particularly obnoxious to the Democracy at large. The common theme yesterday on Olsen's revenge were long and deep. "We have more blatin' fools on our side of the house," remarked one of the Democratic statesmen yesterday, "than you could find elsewhere in a week's hunt. Every time any Democratic measure is up, some idiot, or sometimes several of them, are sure to vote with the Republicans to defeat it. Now that was a nice trick Olsen turned last night, wasn't it? Says he voted against the annexation ordinance to get even with Coy. Why, don't the d—n fool know that Coy ain't the whole Democratic party? But that's always the way. If it isn't Olsen it's somebody else. There's always some little personal reason, and the interests of the party are allowed to go to the devil!"

While the trouble in Council is bad enough, it is, if anything, worse on the outside. "Say, this Democratic measure me tired!" ejaculated "the notorious" Al Van Camp yesterday afternoon. "Fighting" among themselves ain't let a d—n fool of us. We have more blatin' fools on our side of the house, than you could find elsewhere in a week's hunt. Every time any Democratic measure is up, some idiot, or sometimes several of them, are sure to vote with the Republicans to defeat it. Now that was a nice trick Olsen turned last night, wasn't it? Says he voted against the annexation ordinance to get even with Coy. Why, don't the d—n fool know that Coy ain't the whole Democratic party? But that's always the way. If it isn't Olsen it's somebody else. There's always some little personal reason, and the interests of the party are allowed to go to the devil!"

Porter and Money Mining.
Thomas Smith, proprietor of the Sherman House, was robbed yesterday morning of \$91. The money was taken from his saloon, and it is supposed the colored porter of the house took it. He has not been seen by Smith since he cleaned up the saloon in the early morning, nor could any trace of his whereabouts be found during the day.

Articles of Incorporation.

The incorporations yesterday were the White River Quarry Company, of Chicago, Ill., with quarries in Lawrence county, Ind., and capital stock of \$10,000. The Hickey Gas Company, of Madison county; capital stock, \$5,000. Sulphur Springs Manufacturing Company, of Sulphur Springs, Henry county; capital stock, \$5,000.

Taken Back to Prison.

E. J. Evans, the Lafayette green goods man, who has been at Evansville testifying in some cases in the United States Court there, was brought to this city yesterday, and taken by Deputy United States Marshal Morris to the northern prison, where he is serving a year's sentence.

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